APPEALS FOR HIGHER RANK.

AMERICAN DIPLOMATS BRG TO HAVE THEIR SITLES RAISED.

Clark E. Carn Minister Hesident at Copes hages, Pleads Elequently to Be Made Min-teter Extraordinary, and More Elequently to Maye Ele Salary Ealeed \$5,500. WASHINGTON, April 25,-The Senate has made public the correspondence that passed between the Secretary of State, members of

Congress, and those American diplomats who are seeking to have their salaries increased and to raise the title of the officials in some cases from Minister to Ambassador. In view of the appeals made to him from the public officials direct, and also through the State Department. Mr. Sherman has introduced the necessary amendments to the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. His amendments propose to increase the salary of the Minuter to Turkey to \$10,000; that of to Greece, Roumania, and Servia to \$7,500; that of the Minister Resident to Denmark to the same figure, and raises the Ministers to France, Germany, Russia. and Great Britain to the rank of Ambassadors. but leaving their salary at \$17.500, as at present. The correspondence on the subject is very interesting, and brings out clearly the different standpoints from which men look at things before and after being appointed to

Many persons will remember how persistent ly the Hon, Clark E. Carr of Galesburg, Ill., pursued the Harrison Administration as soon as it came into power for some recognition of his gallant services as a stump orator. Mr. Carr's friends worked early and late to get him a prominent place, and for the first three months of the Administration he was named for almost every place, from a Cabinet office down to the head of a bureau. Finally, Mr. Carr was made happy, and the Administration relieved of a heavy burden, by the appointment of the so-called silver-tongued orator from Illinois to be Minister Resident to Denmark. Mr. Carr has already discovered that the salary of his office is not sufficient to surround him with all the dignities and invuries due to a representative of the United States, and he eloquently pleads for a raise. The published correspondence shows that he wrote several touching letters to various friends in Washington whom he thought would be of service to him, and these appeals have borne fruit in the proposed amendment of Mr. Sherman to raise his salary to \$7.500. One letter, descriptive of the lamentable manner in which the United States neglects its diplomats. Mr. Carr wrote to Representative Grout of Vermont, in which he angles with a tempting balt for the support of Mr. Edmunds. In this letter Mr. Carr saye: mark. Mr. Carr has already discovered that the

States neglects its diplomata Mr. Carr wrote to Representative Grout of Vermont, in which he angles with a tempting bait for the support of Mr. Edmunds. In this letter Mr. Carr says:

The position I had here is in many wars very agreeable, and now that I am here and located with my family I want to remain, and I want to live and do my duity in a manner worthy of a representative of my cenuitry. The great drawback is that the salary is so mangre such a salary is for an emburger at the salary as the meagre for a Minister at this cent. The salary was formerly \$7.500, butfor some magnessuch a salary as for an emburger at this cent. The salary was formerly \$7.500, butfor some mangle landle reason it was cut down to \$5.000. My predecessor here, a Democrat, the last thing before he left wrote an official despatch to the Secretary of State was manyly recommending that the mission be raised from Minister Resident, which it now is to Minister Flenipotentiary, and that the salary be raised to \$7.500. He cent this despatch, which is on fleat the Department of State, when retiring from office and when he could have so interest in the matter.

Now, I have written to my friend, Mr. Hitt, Chairman of the Soular Resident committee of the House, and may be able and willing to committee in the Edmunds (Who is a member of this committee in the Edmunds (Who is a member of this committee in the Administrative of the considers the duites and called to a subject. I have not the honor (and it would be a great honor) to be acquainted with him though I have followed him from atra and lead him for many years. He will, I think, when he considers the duites and calams upon a Minister at this court, to which come every year so many sovereigns and princes with their retinues, be of the opinion that the salary of the Minister is not equally and fairly administer at the considers the duites and calamisus and princes with their retinues, be of the opinion that the salary of the Minister is not equally and fairly as one of the ferminister of the

To Senator Farwell Mr. Carr adds pleasure to

business, and congratulates him on the out-come of the fight for the World's Fair. Here is (Private.)
LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

[Private.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
COFREGACEN, MARCH 13, 1880. S

DEAR SUNATOR FARWALL. The duties of the position I
hold here are very agreeable, but I find it extremely
difficult upon the sairy to make both ends meet. It is
scarcely necessary for me to argue on this question
will see able a man of affairs as yourself. The
should have been cut down to \$5,000 I cannot
tell. Certainly we here have as much occasion
tell. Certainly we here have as much occasion
to spend money as do diplomats whose salaries are
three times as much, for more repetites come here
with their retinues than to any other court. All
this makes occiety and if one goes into scolety he must
return civilities, all of which involves expense. I believe that if you would mention this to your coilesagues
Benators of both parties would at once favor restoring
the salary here to \$7,00. My Democratic prefecessor
the salary here to \$7,00. The person of the particles and
espatch to let the prefered and showing that in all instites and

here, the last thing before he left sent an official despatch to the Secretary of State recommending that the spatch to the Secretary of State recommending that the sharp te restored and showing that in all justice and Biltness it should be.

Wont you look after the matter! I have also written Senator Cullom, and shall write other friends I want to live here as becomes the representative of my country, returning ordinary civilities and courtesies, but I don't think it fair that I should have to draw upon my private founds in order to be able to do so. Hurran for Chicago: Very truly youra. Class E. Cam.

Minister Carr also wrote a letter on the subject to Mr. Sherman, in which he pleads his case much as he does with Mesars, Grout and Farwell, and concludes as follows:

Please, honored sir, do not Book upon me as making

Piesse, honored sir, do not book upon me as making complaint, for I am not. I am pleased with my residence here, and (with my family) will try to live as becomes the representative of our country, but I am confident that I can be more useful if I can be placed in a position where I will not be outranked by the representatives of amalier dovernments, and where I will not be too much out of pocket.

The Senate will undoubtedly adopt the amendments proposed by Senator Sherman, and Mr. Carr and the other American diplomats abroad will be happy.

CHICAGO'S STRIKING CARPENTERS. Conferences to be Held To-day-Waiters Going to Strike, Toe,

CHICAGO, April 25 .- The joint committee of the striking carpenters, the new Boss Carpenters' Association, and the Citizens' Arbitration Committee sent a note to President Goldie of the Builders' and Traders' Exchange this afternoon asking him to appoint a time for a meeting with a view of settling the earpenters' strike. Mr. Goldie replied that he and the directors and some of the members of the exchange would meet the Citizens' Com-

the exchange would meet the Citizens' Committee at noon to-morrow, the new Boss Carpenters' Committee at 2 P. M., and the Carpenters' Committee at 3 P. M. in the Builders' Exchange. It remains to be seen whether the joint committee will consent to be thus split up. Not much is expected of the conferences should they take place. President Goldie says that the Carpenters' Luion will under no circumstances be recognized, while the strikers declare that they will never return to work until such recognition is granted.

President Rowland of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners estimates that, unless their demand for eight hours is conceded at least 100,000 carpenters will go on strike on May 1.

least 100,000 carpenters will go a large that I have a non-union carpenter. Thomas Gilmore, a non-union carpenter, was seriously if not fatally injured to-day by strikers who sought to prevent his going to work at Forty-third street and Calumet

avenue.

The waiters have caught the strike fever, too.
The Culinary Alliance, comprising the six The waiters have caught the strike fever, too. The Culinary Altiance, comprising the six waiters unions at Chicago, has 1.40° members. The Altiance will demand recognition of a uniform working card, providing for ten hours working card, providing for ten hours working card, providing for ten hours work instead of from eleven to thirteen, as at present, and a scale of wages of \$10 a week in oyster houses and \$1 a week in restaurants, six days and a half to constitute a week's work. The Alliance is willing to submit the question of hours of labor to arbitration. The waiters will strike on May 5, at noon, unless their demands are compiled with.

The members of the Harness and Saddle Makers' I nion employed in the shops of Riser & Co. Tubba & Paimer, and Ortmay & Son were ordered out to-day because the firms had refused to grant the demands of the men for an increase of 15 per cent in the price of plece work. Studebaker Erothers and f. H. Boesler & Co. have granted all that the union asked for. Pittabushik April 25.—The grievances of the rallway smployees were referred to the Supreme Council of the Railway Employees' Federation to-day, the various companies having refused to make the concessions demanded. It is thought the matter will yet be

JIMMY LYNCH MEETS HIS MATCH.

Paddy McBride of Philadelphia Meste His Fairty—The New Yorker Taught a Lesson Jimmy Lynch, the New York 122-pound puglist, the conqueror of Tommy Danforth and Joe Plaherty of Boston, received at lesson ast night at Knickerbocker Garden, Roboken that he may profit by and he may not. If he doesn't learn from that experience that a man can't train for a fight on gin, he is past re-

demption. He met Paddy McBride of Philagelphia in go that was to have been of ten rounds but which, in fact, lasted only a round and a half, The gloves used were said to be four ouncers but they were very light. The match had been on the carpet for three weeks and much talked of. The understanding was that half the receints of the house were to be divided between the contestants at the rate of 80 per cent. to the winner and 20 to the loser. The house wa packed, and as about 150 men paid \$5 for seats and 200 or more handed in \$2 apiece, there was a nice purse for proprietors and figters to handis. When the match was first made Lynch's Irlends said he was a sure winner, and some of them offered 100 to 60 on him. As time went on and reports came out to the effect that limmy considered that he had a sure thing and was not properly preparing. New Yorkers quieted down and said nothing. There is no doubt that Lynch neglected to work as he should. It was only last week that he was in Warren Lewis's Alhambra. on Seventh avenue, above Twenty-seventh street, drinking gin and legating at the suggested necessity for his training for such a man as McBride.

Meantime McBride was taking the best of care of himself. Wise Cant. Hoyle sent him away to get exercise and fresh air, and when he appeared on the platform last night he looked fit to fight for a man's life. He was ably handled, too, by Jack Fogarty and Billy Teese, and a score or more of Philadelphians had come over to encourage him with their presence and cheers. Lynch's seconds were his brother Buff, and Con Dugan, the Brooklyn light weight. Ed McEvoy of Boston kept time for Jimmy, and Jack McGrath, another Philadelphian, did the same for McBride, Jack Barnett, John L. Sullivan's manager, was agreed upon as referee as soon as his powerful form was seen in the house.

Just before the men were ordered to shake hands Jack Fogarty came to the footlights and asked if anybody present would bet 100 to 60 on Lynch. He said that he had heard that that was the prevalent odis, but nobody seemed to agree with him. Then Fogarty offered 100 to 50, and finding no takers at that figure, said he would go a hundred. Ed McEvoy stepped out, with roll in hand, and took him up. As he was plucking the bill from the roll, Buff Lynch ran over and said, loud enough for people ten feet away to hear: "Don't do that; Jimmy is in no condition."

Never mind, "responded McEvoy, "he can win anyhow." packed, and as about 150 men paid \$5 for seats and 200 or more handed in \$2 apiece, there was

that; Jimmy is in no condition."

"Never mind," responded McEvoy, "he can win anyhow."

Mcivoy is now doubtless sorry he had so much confidence.

At the call of time Lynch came up confident, while McBride seemed wary, and fiddled his arms in his peculiar way more guardedly than usual. McBride was the tailer and had the longer reach, so he had everything the best of it. Neither man weighed less than 126 pounds, although 122 was supposed to be the limit. If there was any difference in the weight, Lynch was three or four pounds the beavier, but his liesh was not of the right kind.

Lynch eponed the ball by a right-hander on the stomach. He landed again in the same place and three times on the face, while McBride lay low and only got in a couple on Lynch's face. One of them were hard, and after it Paddy had his man against the scene at the rear of the stage, but Lynch had the best of the round.

On coming together again McBride was rear in his tweite and hit the New Yorker on the stage, and hit the New Yorker on the stage of the round.

of the round.

On coming together again McBride was freer in his tvoties, and hit the New Yorker on the cheek and jaw with force three times. One of the cracks made Jimmy wince and grunt. After that he was a whipped man. He didn't give up right away, however, and gave back some stingers on the Philadelphian's wind and face, but the pace was too hot for a man in his condition, and a couple more whacks made him reel. McBride, too, showed the effects of the fast work, but he was still worth two Lyuches.

him reel. McBride, too, showed the effects of the fast work, but he was still worth two Lynches.

In one clinch near the back of the platform Buff Lynch ran in and pulled the boys apart. Fogarty didn't seem to like that sort of interference, for he rushed across the stage and shoved Buff to the floor without sayin? "By your leave, sir." Then Jack Barnett stepped in, and so did everybody else on the stage, and for a moment it looked sort of awkward. Lynch retreated to his corner, grabbed his hat and coat, and protested that he could not light under such auspices. McBride jumped to the front ropes and yelled to the excited spectators that he was still there to fight. He got a cheer for that sentiment. It was plain that Philadelphis had the sympathy fully three-quarters of the crowd. There was another appearance of an outside dispute, but Jack Barnett was equal to the occasion. He stepped forward, held up his hand until the uproar ceased, and then said quietly: "Gentlemen, Lynch refuses to go on, and I give the decision to McBride." There were more cheers, in the midst of which half a dozen men down in front shouted toward Fogarty and his friends that they would back Lynch in a finish flight with McBride. Fogarty said he would furnish slowly forced its way into the street.

THE STRIKE AT EASTERN PARK. An Agreement Finally Reached and the Union Men at Work Again.

Walking Delegate Robert W. Beattle of e Carpenters' Union called off the men working on the grand stand of Eastern Park, the Brotherhood ball grounds in Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon. The trouble was that non-union men were employed on the bleachers. It was understood by the Carpenters Union that a resolution had been passed by the Brotherhood to the effect that only union men should be employed. Edward F. Linton of Brooklyn, Vice-President of the Brooklyns. said to a Sun reporter last night: " If there ever was such a resolution passed

none of the directors of the Brooklyns ever heard of it. Besides, the ball players have nothing to do with the hiring of men. The Brooklyns made arrangements with the Ridge wood Land and Improvement Company where by that company agreed to purchase and properly equip for ball playing the tract of land known as Eastern Park, the Brooklyns agreeing to lease the park from the Bidgewood Company. In accordance with this agreement the Ridgewood Company, which has nothing to do with the Brotherhood of ball players, is erecting the grand stand. Mr. Clancy of the Ridgewood Company is also a stockholder in the Brooklyns. Mr. Clancy and myself were made a committee to have charge of the fence and buildings. We let the contract for the grand stand to Riley & Son. who contracted to complete their work in thirty-five working days or forfeit \$250 per day for each day more than that time. All the bids for the fence were rejected, and my brother, Charles Linton, went to work building it. He hirsed anybody who came along who would work, and was progressing finely until Delegate Beattie appeared and objected to the employment of non-union men. I agreed with him to hire all the union, men be well send there, provided the number was anything in reason, and he went away apparently satisfied. That after noon two union men came to the grounds and were put to work. The next morning three men came who could not show union cards and they were sent away, although they said they were union men, The lence was finished and my brother put his force of men at work on the bleachers.

On Wednesday afternoon Mr. Clancy and I went out to the grounds expecting to find everything going on finely, but we were assonished to find that Mr. Beattle had called a strike. The reason he gave was the presence of non-union men. He wanted all such discharged and union men put in their places. I told him I would not discharge the men. who were doing what I wanted them to and had given no cause for being discharged, but that I would hire 100 union men at once and fifty more next morning, and that fit here was not room enough for them to work they could get a ball and hat and play.

"He said that we had that morning advertised for 200 second-class carpenters. I offered him \$50 for the paper containing the "ad." and \$100 more for the name of the man who inserted it. We were unable to come to an agreement that night. Thursday morning I learned Company. In accordance with this agreement the Ridgewood Company, which has nothing to do with the Brotherhood of ball

Five Years for Jim Robinson

The Manhattan Athletic Club Board of Governors held a meeting at the club house last night, the second this week. The principal business during the evening was the ratification of the contract with Jim Robinson, the well-known trainer of Epinceton College. After considerable discussion the term of the contract was made for five years. Robinson's duties to commence at once. It is not thought this will effect oid Jack toulding, who will probably be retained as assistant to Jim. Jim.

Fifty-four applicants were elected to membership, which with the list of Monday night makes a total of lest. This is at the rate of about 9.700 a year, and the limit of membership will surely be reached before the opening coremonies of the new club house occur. While it is wall known that the Scard have made up their minds as to the site of the new grounds the officials are still preserving a mysterious air as to the location. WARRANTS FOR CONSPIRACY

THE LAMSON COMPANY GETS ITS AS-BAILANTS INDICTED.

Allegton that Its Credit Was Attacked Through Paid Advertisements in the World, Printed as News-One Arrest, BOSTON, April, 25.—Detective Phil Reilly of Inspector Byrnes's staff came on from New York this morning armed with a bench warrant granted on an indictment by the Grand Jury of New York, and authorizing the arrest Thomas W. Lawson, William L. Vinal, and Laselle J. Hayden on the charge of conspiracy. Only Vinal was found, and he was put under arrest by Inspectors Watts and Houghton of the Boston police, and turned ove to Detective Reilly. The latter is also armed with a requisition from Gov. Hill on Gov, Brackett, and if the latter extends the usual courtesy Vinal will be escorted to New York as a defendant in a case that bids fair to disclose many sensational features.

The three men named in the indictment are not the only ones wanted, so the police say, The conspiracy, it is alleged, had for its object the ruin of the big Lamson Consolidated Store Service Company, which was incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, but which has its

headquarters in Boston.

The Lemson Cash Car Company, as it is known to the public had its origin in Lowell Its little cars do the work of cash boys in shops. It quickly won public favor, and the company increased its capital stock, changed its name, and bought up various patents, which tended to strengthen the evetem, until it had become a bonanza for the stockholders. The stock was quoted in the Boston market and sales were brisk. From a par value of \$10 a share it boomed until \$58 par value of \$10 a share it boomed until \$58 was reached. When it was thus raking in wealth opposition sprang up from within its ranks. Several of the stockholders, among whom were i.awson. Vinal, and hayden, so it is alleged, returns sought to secure control of the company. For six months or more the Lamson Company has been engaged in a legal light for existence. Various phases were contented for pany. For six months or more the Lamson Company has been engaged in a legal light for existence. Various phases were contested in the courts, and the company was each time. Then certain newspapers from time to time. These were of such a sensational character that the stock of the company depreciated in value from 358 to 425 in four months. All sorts of rumors were set affoat. The New York World was the medium through which most of these stories were made public, and they appeared as news. The effect was in the nature of a stampede in the Boston market. Lamson stock was distributed among 1,500 holders and there was a rush to "unload." The stock dropped like lead and hindreds of thousands were lost. The company's credit was impaired and bank-ruptcy seemed inevitable.

The persistent attacks upon the company convinced its officers that there was something more than petty realousy behind them. Searching inquiry was made, but it was a long time before they reached a satisfactory conclusion. Then the case was placed in the hands of inspector Byrnes, and the result was seen to-day.

The indictment which authorized the arrest accesses Thomass W. Lamson, William L. Venal and Lasilled. Hayden of the crime of know-

Seen to-day.

The Indictment which authorized the arrest accuses Thomas W. Lamson. William L. Venal and La-lile J. Hayden of the crime of knowlingly circulating false statements and rumors with intent to affect the market price of the stocks. bonds and other evidences of debt of the Lamson Consolidated Store Service Company, which was organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey; that the above named bersons on March 5, 1890, caused to be printed certain statements that created a great decline in the stock of the company, which was quoted in the Stock Exchange. These false stories as set forth in the indictment were to the effect that the officers and directors of the Lamson Company were conspiring to rob stockholders, that the affairs of the company were in very bad shape, and that the officers were planning to wreck the concern after securing all the funds within reach.

the concern after securing all the funds within reach.

The officers of the company refuse to make public the evidence in their possession. They assert this much, however, that they have evidence to prove that Lawson, Vinai, and Hayden entered into a conspiracy to force the Lamson Company into bankruptey by destroying their credit, and then to secure control by buying up the stock that would presumably be thrown on the market. It is alleged that these three men had already gone so far as to organize the company, and the organization was to be ratified as soon as they had a controlling interest. Lawson was to be the president and Haydin the secretary. Cases were brought in court for no other reason than to impress upon stockholders a belief that the company's invention was not secure. After several defeats this plan was abandoned. Then articles were published in newscapers at advertising rates, but so worded that their real character was disguised. One article in particular, published in the World as news on March 5 of the current year, asserted that, by reason of the unbusinessilke management of the affairs of the company by its directors and officers, the capital stock had been greatly depreciated in value. Another statement was to the effect that the officers resolved to improper and illegal methods in order to destroy computition, and that there then existed among the officers a movement to defraud the stockholders. All these charges, the officers proposed to issue mortgage bonds to the extent of \$1,29,000, with which to line their own pockets, and that Laselle J. Hayden, together with other sackholders, had applied for an injunction to restrain the officers from doing so. These statements, so the others testified before the Grand Jury in New York, were abaitated. The Lamson Company allege that Vinai was the man who secured the publication of the arricles, and that they were concocied by Hayden, Lawson, and one of two others. The first warrant was secured for the arrest of these three men, and the arrests we The officers of the company refuse to make the articles, and that they were concocted by Hayden, Lawson, and one or two others. The first warrant was secured for the arrest of these three men, and the arrests were to be made simultaneously in Boston and New York. It is reported that a World reporter has also been indicted.

THE MURDER OF JOHN M. CLAYTON. Lewis's Reasons for Suspecting that

Bancher Hooper was the Murderer, Los Angeles, April 25 .- The facts that gave rise to the report that Thomas Hooper, a rancher, who died at Ranchito, near here, last winter, was implicated in the murder of John

M. Clayton of Arkanans, are these: Last June Charles Lewis called on Sheriff Aguirre, and said that in the latter part of 1888 he had made the acquaintance of Thomas Hooper, and cared for him when he was sick Hooper was often moody, and Lewis asked him the reason. Hooper replied, intimating that in 1868 he killee two men in Conway county. Arkensas, whose names Lewis enugritas Thomas and May. Little by little he told Lewis that several years before, his father had been killed in Arkansas by a body of men who took him from 1811 and lynched him. He swore vengeance upon the lynched him. He swore vengeance upon the lyncheds, and told Lewis that the men whom he had killed were two of the ring leaders in the party, while Chayton was third. "If you ever hear of thayton dying with his boots on," Heoper remarked to Lewis, "you"li know who killed him."

In December Hooper disappeared, and soon after Lewis read of the assassinotion of Clayton. Lewis called at Hooper's house, and Hooper's son said he did not know where his father was. Later Lewis learned that Hooper had bought a ranch at Banchito. The Sheriff was about to arrest Hooper last winter, when the floods came and cut off Banchito for several days. In that time Hooper was taken down with pheumonia and died.

THE INQUISY AT LITTLE BOCK. the reason. Hooper replied, intimating that in

with pneumonia and died.

THE INQUIRY AT LITTLE ROCK. *

LITTLE ROCK, April 25.—The Clayton-Breckinridge investigation committee examined
about seventy-five witnesses to-day, all of
whom were negroes. The latter testified that they voted at White River
precinct, in Woodruff county, at the
Presidential election in November, each
swearing that he cost a straight liepublican
ticket containing the name of John M. Clayton
as a candidate for Congress. Last night County
Clerk Ferguson of Woodruff county. Judge McClure, attorney for the parties to the investigation, and J. H. Harrod, attorney for contestee, counted the ballois in the White
River precinct box. This morning they
reported to the committee that they found
44 for Clayton. The majority of the negroes
who tastified were unable to read and could not
tell whether the tickets shown them were the
ones they voted or not. They were positive, however, of having voted for Clayton. In very few
cases the ballots showed they had voted for
Breckenridge. In this State a number is written on a ticket corresponding to the number
of Breckenridge. In this State an university in the
cases where a neary unable to read had cash
his vote, the ballot produced was a straight
Democratic one.

The committee will proceed to-morrow with
the examination of about lorty witnesses from
Pine Bluff, the home of the late John M. Clayton. THE INQUISY AT LITTLE BOCK. #

A Hoad House Burned,

A fire broke out in the basement of the three-A Hre Droke Out in the basement of the three-story frame building on the east side of Jeroms avenue, hear Woodiawn Cemiery and adjoining a los of stables and sheda at to clock yesterday moraing. The build-ing was occupied as botel by Joseph Weber and so owned by purity Heyer. The hotel, stables, and sheds were a total loss, the damage being about \$15.00 to the buildings and \$4,000 to the furniture. The loss is covered by insurance. The fire was caused by a de-factive like.

Charles Piaff, whose Broadway re-taurant was a famous resort in its day of men of literary, artistic, and convivial tastes, died on Wednesday at 826 West Thirty-sixth street of hemorrhage of the stomach. In its most fa-mous days Pfaff's was a plainly furnished basement hall with a sawdust carpet, a long table down the middle, and a "summer garden" in the rear court. The Bohemians of the day they often prolonged past sunrise. Pfaff always saw them through himself. Plaff's pipes and tobacco, his German pancakes, and his fragrant coffee were held in special honor among them. The waiters looked to their employed for their principal salary, as the custom of "tipping" had not then attained its present proportions, and Pfaff, while he did not forbid it, regarded the practice with disfavor. At the head of the literary coterie for a long time was Henry Clang. Jr., once prominent as a dyamatic critic, but whose later life was dragged out in impoverished circumstances. A friend of Clapp and a devoted patron of Dr. Clemenceau, who married Miss Mary F. Plumer of Connecticut, and returning to his native France in 1870 afterward became to mous as a leader of the Radicals. Walt Whit man, the veteran poet, was another frequenter of the place, and jostled Charles G. Halpine and Fitz James O'Brien. Ada Clare queened it among the Bohemians on occasion. After giving up his place in Broadway, Plast opened another in West. Twenty-fourth street, to which fortune did not follow him. The last years of his life were spent in retirement. He leaves a son, Charles, who has been prominent in several skating contests. The funeral will be at 1 o'clock this afternoon from the house.

Judge Stdney B. Beardsley of the Supreme Court died auddenly in Bridgeport on Thursday night of apopleys, at the age of 57 ears. He was in New York on Wednesday, and spent Thursday evening with his family in the drawing room, and apparently in usual health, Judge Beardsley was born in Monroe, Conn. was a graduate of Yale, and practised law in Norwalk, Danbury, and Bridgeport, He was appointed to the Supreme Court bench in 1874, and to the Supreme Court bench in 1887. On Nov. I. 1889, he retired to orivate his. of the place, and jostled Charles G, Halpine

Nov. 1. 1889, he retired to private life.

Ira Brockett, one of the oldest and most respected residents of Galway. N. Y. died on Thursday, after an illness extending through several years. For about half a century Mr. Brockett conducted a store in Saratoga county, and served several terms as Supervisor, and was chosen by the Democrats to represent the First Saratoga district in the Assembly in 1863 and 1804. He was the uncle by marriage of ex-Gov. John T. Hoffman. Mr. Brockett was 75 years old, and is survived by a widow.

ex-Gov. John T. Hoffman. Mr. Brockett was 78 years old, and is survived by a widow.

Sanford Van Deusen, aged 28, died at Kingston on Thursday from an over-lose of landanum taken with a view of relieving malarial pains. He was a member of the family of Van Deusens that have been enraged in the whole-sale and retail drug business in Rondout, Kingston, Saugerties, Danbury, Conn., and other places for nearly forty years. They are also large manufacturers of proprietary medicines. He was at one time engaged in business in New York city.

Milton D. Dodge died Wednesday afternoon at 142 Eldridge street after a lingering illness, He was a veteran of the late war, and was seriously wounded on a man-of-war at the battle of Fort Fisher. His death resulted from the effects of this wound, but was hastened by pneumonia. He was born in Providence forty-two years ago, and had been Adjutant of Adam Goss Post 230, G. A. R., for several years.

Mrs. Lucy Robertson Sperry, wife of the Rev.

tions Post 280, G. A. R., for several years.

Mrs. Lucy Robertson Sperry, wife of the Rev.
Lyman Sperry, died at her home in Unadilla.

N.Y., recently, at the age of 80 years. She was a native of Hebron. Conn. and had lived in wedlock with the husband who survives her for fifty-eight years. Her eldest son, Watson R. Sperry, Is a well-known journalist, formerly of New York city, and now of Wilmington. Del.

R. Sperry, Is a well-known lournalist, formerly of New Pork citr, and now of Wilmington. Del.

Rufus Alden Thempson, a widely known retired tanner and boot and shee manufacturer, died at his home in Sidney, N. Y., on Thursday, at the age of 85 years. He was a native of Statford, C. nn. He redired from active business in 1880. His second wife survives him, logether with his son. Dr. Rufus Thompson of Norwich, and two married daughters.

Joseph T. Gilbert of Milwaukee died at the Murray Hill Hotol at 11 o'clock on Thursday night from heart failure. He came to New York on April 16. He was 77 years old. The remains were taken by Mr. Gilbert's son, Joseph Gilbert, Jr. and Edward Theips Allis, to Gilbertsville, where he burial will be.

Rausom J. Brooks, a retired business man of Cortland. N. Y., is dead at the age of 80 years, the was noted for integrity, benevolence, and public spirit. He was a native of Cheshire, conn., but spent most of his life in Cortland. He leaves a son and two married daughters, who inherit a handsome fortune.

Mrs. Catharine Cook, aged 101 years, died.

who laborit a handsome fortune.

Mrs. Catharine Cook, aged 101 years, died yesterday morning at the home of her daughter. Mrs. Eliza Morris, 30 Cameron street. Rochester. Mrs. Cook retained her faculties to a remarkable degree until within a short time before her death. She did not take to her bed until last Sunday.

John Sweet, a wealthy farmer, and the largest inadholder of Milford, N. Y., Is dead, at the age of 79 years. He represented the town for sev-eral terms in the Otsego County Board of Super-view, and held other conspicuous public posts. He leaves four children.

Frank N. Falkenbury, a rising young mer-chant of Oneonta, N. Y., died on Wednesday of spinal meningitis, following an attack of the grippe, at the age of 30 years. His remains were taken to Whitehall, his native town, for interment.

interment,

Fatrick Bradley, a native of Ireland, who
made a large fortune as a builder and contractor in the coal regions of Tioga county,
leansylvania, diel at lock Stream, Yates
county, N. Y., on Thorsday, aged 78 years.

The Hon, E. Stover died at Lanark, III., on
Thursday, of paralysis of the heart, He scryc'd
two terms as a member of the State Legislature, He was the originator and manager of
the Grand Circle of White Men.

the Grand Circle of White Men.

Alanson Everett, formerly a wagon manufacturer at Bloomingburg, N. Y., died at Paughkeepsle on Thursday, aged 87 years. He leaves two daughters, who are engaged in school teaching at Poughkeepsle.

Mrs. Ann Armstrong, widow of the late Cart. Thomas Armstrong and sister of John Hiall, the founder of the Sussex Register, is dead at her home in Newton, N. J., at the age of 32 years.

William L. Miller, a well-known hotel keeper, formerly of Watertown and of late of Middle-town, N. Y., died on Friday of pneumonia, and 68 years. He leaves a wife and two children. Capt. Peter Dennis. long a successful farmer ind conspicuous citizen of Sussex county. N. .. died at Pelleitown on Monday at the are of general fields of the successful farmer in the successful fa Henry K. Appleton, a well-known Buston druggist and Trea-urer of the College of Phar-macy, died on Thursday. He served in the navy throughout the war.

Dr. Joseph C. Barnum, a distinguished sur-geon-dentist of Monticello, N. 1., is dead of Bright's disease, at the age of 42 years. He was unmarried.

Mrs. Louisa Read Dolph, wife of William V. John, United States Senator Dolph's elder grother, died in Havana, N. Y., on Wednesday. The Rev. Leba F. Witherbee, one of the oldest Methodist clergymen in Maine, died in West Kennebunk on Thursday, aged 76 years, Capt. Joseph C. Ingraham, one of the best-known Maine sea Captains, died at Rockland on Friday, aged 72 years.

Dr. William R. Wilmer, formerly Naval Officer of the port of Baltimore, died yesterday. Principal McGregor of McMaster College,

Col. Hugh B. Reed of Fort Wayne. Ind., died

THE CHASE OF MURDERER JACKSON. Photographs of Him in Two Guises Sent Broadcast by the Police.

Secretary Bishop of the Excise Board notifled the Police Commissioners yesterday that August H. Wegle of 112 Sixth avenue, who holds the liceuse of Chris Johnson's saloon. where Mamie Murphy was murdered by Charles Jackson, has been summoned to appear before the Excise Commissioners on next Monday at 11 . A. M. to show cause why his ifcense should 11's A. M. to show cause why his license should not be revoked. The police will aid the Excise to mmissioners with all the evidence they can gather toward breaking up Johnson's place. Inspector lighters sent breadcast sesterday a circular calling for the arrest of Jackson. The circular contains two photographs of the murder deter. One represents him with a monstache, as he appeared on the night of the murder. The other attempts to show him with his monstache taken off and his hair banged. The police have information that he has been seen in this guise since the murder. They hear also that he had no money to escare with, Eaving paweed a value to raise a dollar just before the murder.

Can't Be President of the Asbury Park Bank.

EASTON, April 25.-Robert E. James, the Bank Examiner of this city, who was elected Fresident of the Asbury Park National Bank on Wednesday, wrote to the directors to-day that he could not accept the place, owing to his duties as Second the President and ioan and trust effect the Easton Trust Cempany, which began business to-day.

Emperor William Meets His Grandmother. DARMSTADT, April 25.-The Grand Duke of The War in Bahomey. esse and the civil and military antherities received Emperor William upon his arrival here to-day, and the whole party drove to the new palace, where the Emperty was greeted by Quean Victoria and the princesses. Afterward the imperor preceded to the droual castic, and aster estimated to the palace and dined with the Queen and the due of family. say that the Dahomians have advanced and occupied a position only one kilometre from Paris Novo. The war-ship Mesange landed fifty man to recaforce the French toock.

FREE FROM LIME AND ALUM.

The Royal Baking Powder Absolutely Pure.

The only Baking Powder yet found by chemical analysis to be entirely free from both lime and alum. and absolutely pure, is the "Royal." This perfect purity results from the exclusive use of cream of tartar specially refined and prepared by patent processes which totally remove the tartrate of lime and other impurities. The cost of this chemically pure cream of tartar is much greater than any other, and it is used in no Baking Powder except the "Royal."

Dr. Edward G. Love, formerly analytical chemist for the U.S. Government, who made the analyses for the New York State Board of Health in their investigation of baking powders, and whose intimate knowledge of the ingredients of all those sold in this market enables him to speak authoritatively, says of the purity, wholesomeness, and superior quality of the "Royal:"

"I have tested the Royal Baking Powder, and find it composed of pure and wholesome ingredients. It is a cream of tartar powder, and does not contain either alum or phosphates, or other injurious substance. "E. G. LOVE, Ph. D.

Late U. S. Government Chemist."

A TALK WITH RISMARCK.

Me Prodicts That Socialism Will Make is Beal of Trouble Yet.

LONDON, April 25 .- The Herald to-day publishes an interesting account of an interview with Prince Bismarck. The Prince said that if in power he would not interfere with workmen on May Day. Neither would be display anxiety, which would only increase the aggressiveness of the agitators. Antagonism between employers and employed was a natural law and a necessity of human progress. Progress would cease should men ever become satisfied. Content was only possible either with slavery, as in Africa, or where munificent nature does not ask men to work.

He dwelt upon the need of combating socialism, the victory of which, he said, would mean government by the least intelligent. He predicted that socialism would give a deal of trouble yet. He said that a man who would yield to the present manifestation was a coward, and that it was sometimes true benevo-lence to shed the blood of a riotous minority in defence of a law-abiding majority. He con-tinued:

"The first requisite in the government is The first requisite in the government is energy—not to be a time-erver, nor to serifice the future to a temporary at present convenience. The firmness, indeed, the fierceness of the ruling power, is a guarantee of peace at home and abroad. A government which is yielding to the majority and retaining its authority by concessions, thus paving the way for further concessions, is in a sore strait.

He declared that May day was not a dangerous onemy. The naming of the day for ansamit need not be dreaded. It would be merely a sham fight, like that of the Salvation Army.

ANIMOSITY TOWARD THE ENGLISH.

The Portuguese Authorities of St. Vincent LONDON, April 25.-The crew of the British bark Osseo, Capt. Davis, from Savannah, Jan. 21, for Newcastle, before reported abandoned. were rescued by the British ship Highmoor. Capt. Motley, from Liverpool. March 10, for Adelaide. Some of the rescued men were placed on board another vessel off Lisbon. Ive of the Ossoo's crew refused to proceed on the Highmoor and started in their own boat for St. Vincent, sixty miles distant from the position the Highmoor was then in. They reached the Island in safety, but in a starving condition. Notwithstanding their distressed state the Portuguese authorities would give them no succor, and refused to allow them to land. The British Consul gave the men a distress order addressed to the captain of the British steamer Buffon, from Fray Tentos via St. Vincent for London, directing him to convey them to England.

A statement in regard to the matter from the Consul, another from the men, and a declaration from the Captain of the Buffon have been received by the British Government. Capt. Motley, from Liverpool, March 10, for

MR. SALA'S LIBEL SUIT.

He Gets 25 Damages From Carleaturist Furniss, LONDON, April 25 .- The trial of the action for libel brought by Mr. George Augustus Sala against Mr. Furniss the caricaturist, took place to-day, and resulted in a verdict of £5

damages for the plaintiff. The libel was contained in an after-dinner speech made by Mr. Furniss. In his remarks speech made by Mr. Furniss. In his remarks
Mr. Furniss said that Charles Dickens had retused sketches made by Mr. Sala, and that the
latter had sent to the Academy school a drawing which contained a figure having six toes
on one foot. Despite these facts, Mr. Furniss
said, Mr. Sala is now art critic on the London
Daily Telegraph.
Mr. Furniss also said that Mr. Sala had
gainted pictures on the walls of an eating
saloon, and that this probably gave him the
taste for cookery he had evinced ever since.

THE REVOLT OF EMIN'S FORCES,

One of His Cierk's Says it Was Due to Mis Plan to Surrender Mis Province. CAIRO, April 25 .- A Coptic clerk who was an employee of Emin Bey's while Emin was at

Wadelal, has made a sworn deposition before Mason Bey to the effect that the revolt of Emin's forces was due solely to the discovery of Emin's plans to surrender his province to the Mahdt. Emin. according to the clerk's statement, sent three messengers to the Mahdt offering to surrender, but they were selzed and stopped by Emin's officers. The revolt followed this discovery. wed this discovery.
Mason Bey thought the statement credible.

Strikes in Foreign Lands. DUBLIN, April 25 .- The porters and guards on the Great Southern and Western Railway have struck for higher wages. Traffic on the line has been brought to a complete standstill

LONDON, April 25.-The quarrymen in Holywell. Walss, have struck for an advance in wages.
VIENNA. April 25.—The men employed in the gns works here have given notice to their employers that they intend to strike in two weeks unless they get an increase in their wages. The authorities have placed a guard of military and police about the works.

Dr. Prithy's North Pole Expedition. CHRISTIANA, April 25 .- The State has granted Dr. Prithy of Mausen 20,000 growns in granted Dr. Frithy or Mausen 20,000 crowns in support of a proposed expedition of discovery to the north pole. The excedition will start in February, 1892, and passing through the Suez Canal will reach the Bebring Straits in July. A new wholer is being built for the purpose, and only twelve sallors and four scientists will start on theexpedition. A stock of provisions suffi-cient for five years will be carried.

Preparing for Trouble on May Day. VIENNA, April 25 .- Orders have been given for the closing of all schools on May Day. In the manufacturing districts many of the schools will be closed to the pupils for four days, and in the mean time will be used as barracks. The court in order to insolve con-fidence, will attend the usual races in the Prater. The workmen have decided to meet

A Trap for the Paraellites. LONDON, April 25 .- In the committee stage of the Land Purchase bill the Government will submit two clauses embodying Mr. Parnell's motion. Mr. Parnell regards Mr. Goschen's of-fer as a trap. as his scheme can only be effect-ive when worked by itself.

Paris, April 25.-Despatches from Kotonau

AMUSEMENTS.

Italian Opera.

The last night of the Italian opera season of 1890 has just passed. "Traviata" was performed to a house more crowded than ever the Metropolitan had previously been. People jostled and pushed each other out of place continually in all the spots where stand-ing room is to be found, while ushers were obliged not only to keep a continual war of words with offending intruders who penetrated into the aisles and corridors, but had often to call in the aid of policemen to enforce their demands. The auditorium presented an interesting sight, with ther after tier loaded by black masses of spectators, Mme. Patti was particularly polite to the upper circles, taking frequent pains to throw smiles, nods, and even kisses to the topmost

As a performance, except for Patti herself. here was but little to praise. In "Traviata" the burden falls most beavily upon the prima donna, but yet the tenor's rôle is one that may be found most grateful and interesting when properly rendered. The part of Germont. father of Alfredo, too, has several fine arias, and in the hands of such an artist as Galassi leaves memorable impressions. Galassi leaves memorable impressions.

Last evening Patti was all in all.

The opera suffered very much from
having Signor Guille in the character of
Holeida's lover. He is by no means competent
to fill such a part, either in personal appearnace or in vocal attributes. Signor Guille sings
intelligently and with taste, but his tone is so
guttural and his voice so weak that he can
never be accepted in rôles of the first order or
magnitude. magnitude.
Signor Zardo was the Germont, whom an in-

magnitude.

Signor Zurdo was the Germont, whom an indulgent audience praised beyond his merits. A poor bailet and passable checus completed the list of contributors to the entertainment. Thus it may be seen that Patti carried the opera on her own shoulders. She acted with unusual force and dramatic power. The death scene was really a wonderful bit of intense acting such as Fatti rarely indulges in. She seemed deeply moved herself, and in consequence took an earnest hold unon her audience. The occasion took on something of the character of an ovation. There were numberiess baskets of flowers, little bouquets rained from the boxes, and there were many recalls between acts. At the close of the opera Patti appeared, looking fore lovely in her simple white lace wrapper of the sick room than she did in her gorge-us costume of the ball scene. She sang the public's lavorite song, while throughout the house not a whisper or a rostle was heard. The audience remained standing in their sears fully ten minutes after the curtain went down. A perfect torrent of applause and shouting was sent forth all this time. Patti came out again and again, the last time in her carriage wrap. Amid cries of braves he at disappeared, and so ended last time in her carriage wrap. Amid cries of brato she at last disappeared, and so ended Pattis present farewell. No one can ever hope it will actually be the last, for she has served the public faithfully and endeared herself to

wery listener.

Manager Abbey was entirely happy last night. The diva's farewell brought to a brilliant close the most profitable season of Italian opera ever given here. The Abbey-Gran company sang 104 times altogether. Pattl sang forty-two times, twelve more than her regular contract called for. She received for this \$165,000, and a percentage of the receipts in addition. Impressario Abbey is many thousand dollars ahead on the enterprise. Pattl will sail for home on the Etruria at 11 o'clock this morning. every listene

this morning. M. de Pachmann's Concerts

Admirably as M. de Pachmann has played in previous concerts, his performances at Chickering Hall last evening far excelled any of his earlier efforts. In the programmes here-tofore interpreted sundry numbers have been cited as revealing with special clearness the poetic conception and marvellous technique of the virtuoso. Yesterday not one of the compositions interpreted can be referred to as having been inferior in charm and eignificance to its companion pieces through less accurate comprehension or less wonderful exposition. Deep feeling, playful fancy, marvellous dell eacy of execution, power never resulting in in-

Deep feeling, playful fancy, marvellous dellcacy of execution, power never resulting in inharmoniousness, and the finish attained in
painting by the miniaturists of old-air these
were combined, last night, in the Russian pianist's work.

The programme opened with the sancta,
Opus 53, and included besides the Nocturne,
Opus 27; the Aliegro de Concert, Opus 46; the
Railade, Opus 47; the Vaise, Opus 64; the Fantaiste Impromptn, Opus 66; a Mazzurka, three
Studes and the Polonnise, Opus 53, M. de
Pachmann had rendered these pieces before,
but the complete sympathy always discernible
between the musician and the tone poet added
to that established at an early stage of events
between the virtuoso and an uncommonly
musical andience, made the concert, as a
whole, a memorable one. It would the neither
edifying nor just, as implied already, to cite in
an achievement of this sort a few efforts
as having been particularly striking; yet, if
distinctions must be made, it may be noted
that the elegance with which the sonata was
given appealed most forcibly to the thoughtful listener, while the tonal loveliness of the
Ballade, the swing of the Valse, the extraordinary Finde in thirds, and the final Polonaise, with its absolutely matchiess oclavepassances for the left ham, moved the speciators to the liveliest demonstrations of delight,
The entertainment wound up with a scene of
enthusiasm that, sinis cheers and plaudits,
brought M. de Pachmann back to the platform
with Haff's "Fileuse." The last appearance of
the great Russian before his denarture for the
West occurs this afternoon.

Where Yesterday's Fires Were A. M.-1:30, 713 Fifth avenue, J. D. Houle's planing mill. F. A. Seighardt's carpenter shop Henry Hane's clock case manufactory, Charles Stieghtz, dealer in mustard, total damage, \$22, 00; 5:00, Jerome av enne near Woodlawn Cemetery James Weber's ! and stables, damage \$10.00; a 30 tes Fifth avenue, F A. Stokes book and stationery store, W. H. Brown; ta or shop, t. J. Gunther a see Fifth avenue. a or shop. I dunther a mea furriers, total damage cont. I me. The lighth avenue. Mrs. Palmer s aparients damage. \$20.

P. M. — 4. 150 West Twelfth street, damage. \$10.

2. 5. 532 Broadway, Hoewak & Ca. damage. slight 12. 3 East leven sent) street, chimney. 7.20. 17.

ast Broadway, damage. \$20. 8.10. 1.007 Second avenue. Fred. Engers. damage. \$10st.

Mrs. Webb's Lust Dance of the Season, Mrs. Alexander S. Webb of 15 Lexington last night to the young deople who have attended them all winter. Here, whele were a handsome gown of black more, and hims: 'arrie Webb date of the gown of white mouseline de sole, with noral garniture. A din ner to slaven was given before the dance.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria, When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, Whose the had Children, the gave them Casterin BIDWELL, THE BANK FORGER

SEEKING THE RELEASE OF HIS

The Influence of Grover Cleveland, B. B. Haven, and Others, He Save, Has Been Interested in Ein Behulf—The \$5,000,000 Porgery on the Bank of England.

Boston, April 25. - The presence in Boston to-day of George Bidwell, the leader of the four Americans who seventeen years ago astounded the financial magnates of Eq-rope with the \$5,000,000 forgery on the Bank of England, arouses fresh interest in the gigantic fraud, especially as it was known that all received life sentences for the crime. Bidwell's chief object is to see cure the release of his brother Austin, who, like himself, received a life sentence. He declares that Austin was not a party to the crime, but that he was on the Continent enjoying his wedding tour at the time of its commission.

"I never intended him to take part in the fraud," he says. "They should have given me credit for greater shrewdness than that. I would not run the risk of getting us both into trouble, for then we should be unable to assist each other. He could not procure a separate trial, and would not permit his lawyers to tell the jury that he was absent from England on his wedding journey while I was carrying out the fraud, decisring that, whatever the consequences to himself, he would not have his bride's name dragged into publicity. He was 25 years old then. He is 42 now, and at a period of life when an intelligent man should have gained for himself a responsible position in the world he is serving as head cook in Chatham prison. His hair, poor fellow, is as white as snow."
Bidwell's narration of the facts relative to the securing of his release from prison is as follows:

Bidwell's narration of the facts relative to the securing of his release from prison is as follows:

We were confined is separate prisons. My brother went to Chatham: I was sent to Newgate, and the others were sent elsewhere. In 1871, after I had spent eight years in Newgate, and the others were sent elsewhere. In 1871, after I had spent eight years in Newgate, Pentonville, and Dartmoor prisons, and my brother the same length of time at Chatham, our family and friends in East Hartlard, Conn., began to make efforts to have us released. They brought powerful political and literary influence to bear on the British Government, but owing to the dynamite outrages in England, in which Americans were believed to be concerned, our appeals excited little sympathy. I remember that I used to lie in my cell in solitude at that time cursing the dynamiters for their netarious acts, which were thus recoiling upon my head. Our friends, who had hoped to succeed in our behalf in a few months, did not meet with their first encouragement until six years later. In 1887 the dynamite outrages censed, and a potition from my friends reached the Home Ufflee at a favorable moment. I was discharged on ticket of leave. Notice here that I was not pardoned. The ticket-of-leave may be revoked at any time. If it is revoked I shall be merely an escaped prisoner. I left Waking Prison. New York, and arrived on Aug. 4. I 1887; Immediately took steamer for New York, and arrived on Aug. 4. I 1887; Immediately took steamer for New York, and arrived on Aug. 4. I 1887; Immediately took steamer for New York, and arrived on Aug. 4. I 1887; Immediately took steamer for New York, and arrived on Aug. 4. I 1887; Immediately took steamer for New York, and arrived on Aug. 4. I 1887; Immediately took steamer for New York, and arrived on Aug. 4. I 1887; Immediately took steamer for New York, and perole and the favor of the Governor of Waking prison. Now, the first two or three hours. My release was firm and powerful a friend as the governor of the prison in which

my superior fortune and more influential friends.

Bidwell's release was largely due to a letter to the Home Office from the late John Bright, who said: "A life sentence on a young man for an offence against property seems to me very harsh, and inconsistent with the better feeling prevailing in our time."

"Mr. Bright's letter," said Bidwell, "was endorsed by the Hon. W. E. Gladstone, John Morley, M. P., Joseph Chamberlain, M. P.; Charles Russell, Queen's Counsel; Randolph T. Charchill, M. P.; the Marquis of Lymington, the Marquis of Hartington, the Rey, Charles H. Shurgson, and others in England, In this country we have interested in my brother's behalf such men as these; Expected the Grover Cleveland, Rutherford B. Hayes, the Hon, James Binssell Lowell, J. Plerpont Morgan, Clarence A. Seward, Robert G. Ingersoll. Senator Joseph K. Hawley, Mr. Charles Dudley Warner and others."

Eidwell is confident of getting enough influential backing to secure his brother's re-

SUCCESS OF THE FRENCH PAIR.

Many Things Pleasant to See and to Buy in the Old Armory Building. The pretty girls who attend the booths and tables at the French fair in the old armory building, at Broadway and Sixth avenue very skilful in swelling the receipts. They were as busy as bees last night and seemed to

The old armory has been handsomely decorated, and the tables are unusually attractive. Almost everything that a sensible person needs, and lots of things that he couldn't posneeds, and lots of things that he couldn't pos-sibly need, may be purchased there. The generosity of the French people in this city has been shown by the way in which they have supported the fair. A number of the hotels have contributed to the restaurant. The programme rendered by Prof. Henry Morin's orchestralast night consisted of popular music for the most part, and kept the guests in good humor.

imor.
The French Hospital, for whose benefit this The French Hospital, for whose benefit this fair is held, reserves no appropriation trom the city and carries a debt of \$42.590. Last year the expenses of the hospital were more than \$11,000. This amount is raised entirely by voluntary contributions. The French Benevolent Seelety, in addition to supporting the hospital, maintains in connection with it an efficient bureau of relief and has furnished 3,315 meals to the poor during the past year. The fair will close next Tuesday night with a grand auction of everything that has not been sold.

The Schooner Got the Worst of It, 77 The steamer City of Norwich of the New York and Norwich line came out of the collision of Wednesday off Sand's Point with very little damage. Wednesday off Sand's Point with very little damage. The achooner, the Litzie B. Barker of Welldes, Mass. Capt. Solomon R. Hawes, is at a Hoboken pier presty badly damaged. Capt. Hawes says that the accidents was due to a misunderstanding of signais. The steambeat had signalled him to pass to starboard, but she was not under sufficient headway to init quickly snough, and so caught the City of Norwich on the starboard side, forward, tearing away considerable of the woodwork. The Norwich put into New Loudon, took aboard some carpenters, and went on to Norwich, repairing as she went.



Broken Lots

of the most popular patterns are always coming up in our Men's & Boys Suits. A few sizes may be missing-so is a third of the original price.

· There's a reduction as soon as sizes begin to run out. It will pay you to look into them. If you're the right size, its just so much money in your pocket.

HACKETT, CARHART & CO. B'way & Canal St.
Open until 10 to-night.